

1840

St. Patrick's Day

Philip Klitz

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.conncoll.edu/sheetmusic>

Recommended Citation

Klitz, Philip, "St. Patrick's Day" (1840). *Historic Sheet Music Collection*. Paper 487.
<http://digitalcommons.conncoll.edu/sheetmusic/487>

This Score is brought to you for free and open access by the Greer Music Library at Digital Commons @ Connecticut College. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historic Sheet Music Collection by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Connecticut College. For more information, please contact bpancier@conncoll.edu.

The views expressed in this paper are solely those of the author.

ST PATRICK'S DAY,
a Celebrated Irish Air Arranged as

a Rondo,

for the

PIANO FORTE.

& Dedicated to

The Misses Mangin.

by

PHILIP KLITZ.

Pr. 50 Cts.

NEW YORK

Published by HEWITT & JACQUES 239 Broadway

INTRODUCTION.

2

ALLEGRO
MAESTOSO.

f *p* *mf* *f* *Cres:* *Dim:* *Poco cres:* *Rall°*

gva *Loco.* *Loco.*

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ALLEGRO VIVO.

mf

gva

Loco.

gva

p *Dim:* *Rall^o* *Slide.*

Loco.

A tempo.

cres: *poco cres:*

This musical score is for a piece titled "ST. PATRICK'S DAY." It is marked "ALLEGRO VIVO." and begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The score is written for piano and organ. The piano part is in treble clef, and the organ part is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The score is divided into six systems. The first system includes a first ending bracket. The second system includes a first ending bracket and a "gva" (glissando) instruction. The third system includes a "Loco." instruction. The fourth system includes a first ending bracket, a "p" (piano) dynamic, a "Dim:" (diminuendo) instruction, a "Rall^o" (rallentando) instruction, and a "Slide." instruction. The fifth system includes a "Loco." instruction and an "A tempo." instruction. The sixth system includes a "cres:" (crescendo) instruction and a "poco cres:" (poco crescendo) instruction. The score concludes with a final chord in the organ part.

The image shows a page from a musical score for 'L'Espresso' by Franz Liszt. The score is written for piano and features two staves: a right-hand staff (treble clef) and a left-hand staff (bass clef). The right-hand part begins with a melodic line that includes a trill and a triplet. The left-hand part features a rhythmic pattern with a forte dynamic marking and a crescendo marking. The score is written in a style characteristic of the 19th century, with a focus on technical virtuosity.

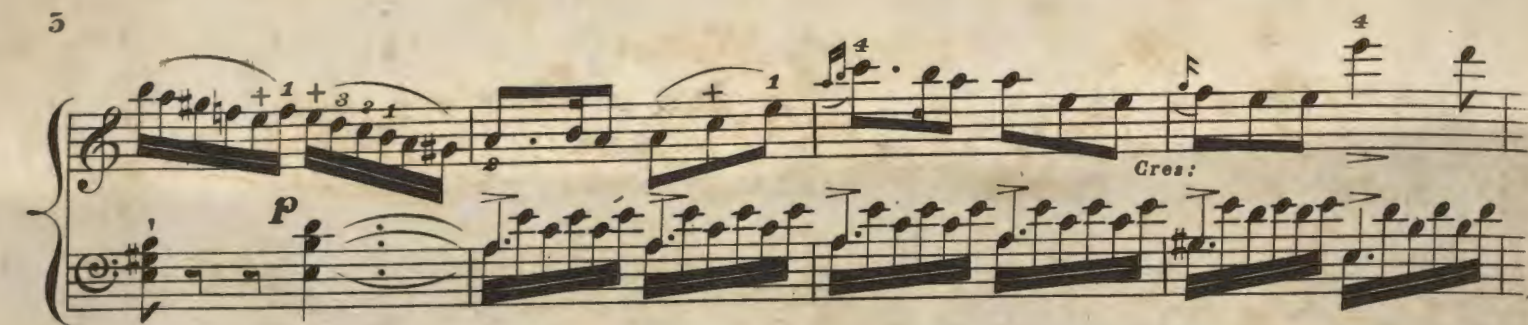
Musical score for "The Merry Widow" (Act II), featuring a piano and orchestra. The score is written for a piano (left hand) and orchestra (right hand). The piano part is in 3/4 time, and the orchestra part is in 3/4 time. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The piano part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure is marked "cres:" and the second measure is marked "ff". The piano part features a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The orchestra part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure is marked "8va" and the second measure is marked "3". The orchestra part features a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets.

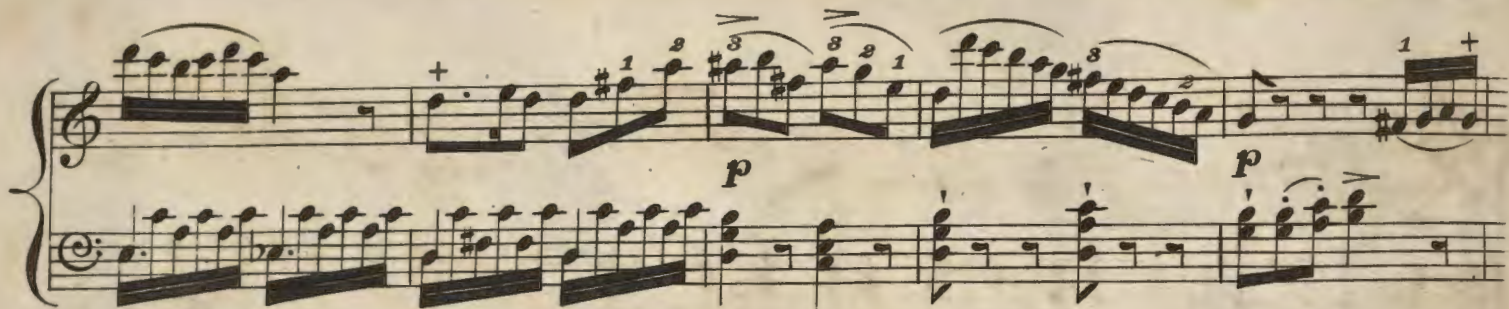
gva-----Loco.

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

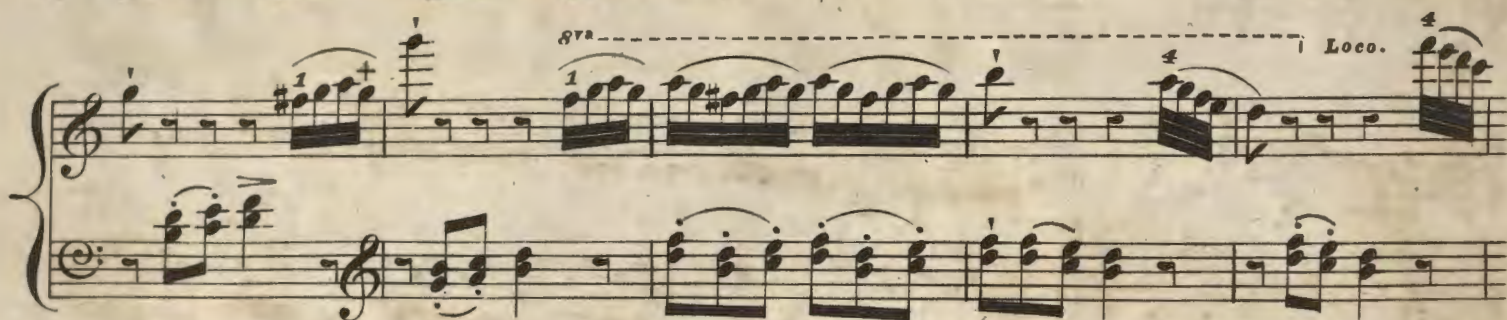
poco dim: f dim:



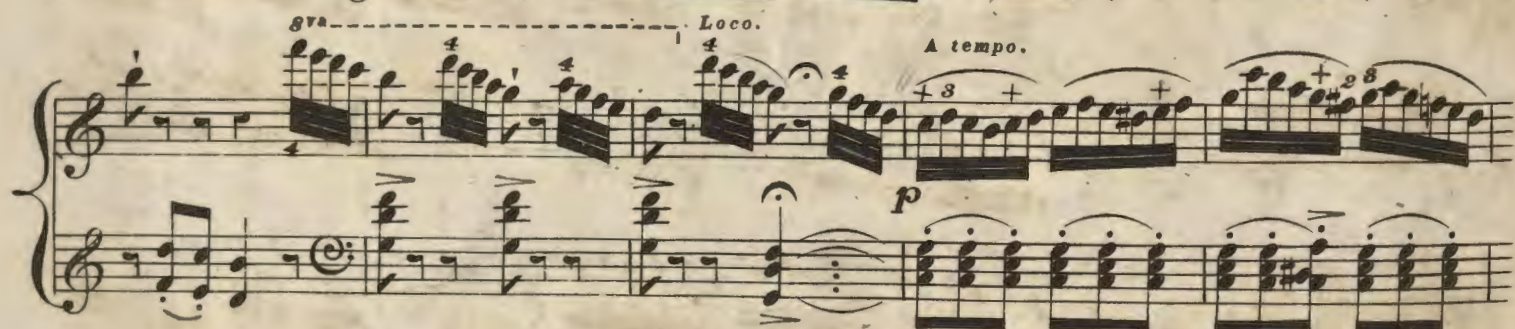
First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and slurs, marked with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 1 and 1. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. A *Cres:* (Crescendo) marking is present above the right hand. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is located below the left hand.



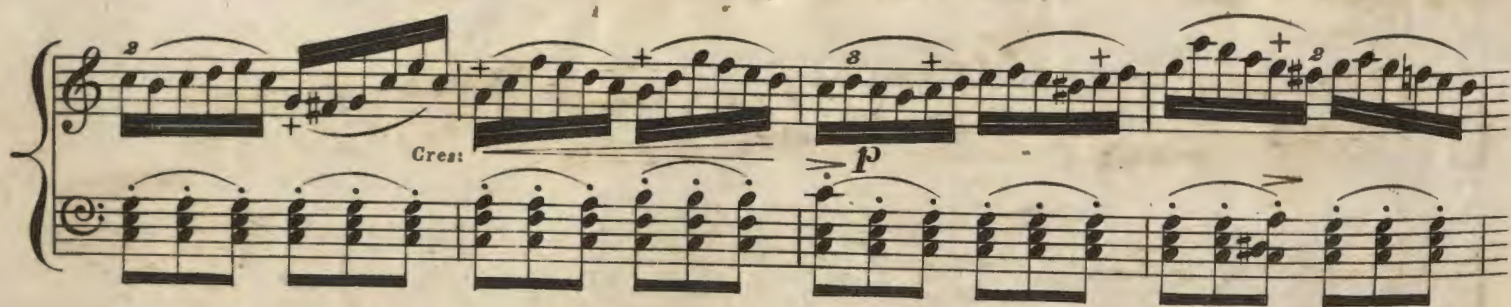
Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic development with trills and slurs, including fingerings 1, 3, 2, 1 and 1. The left hand accompaniment is dense with chords. Dynamic markings of *p* (piano) are placed below the left hand.



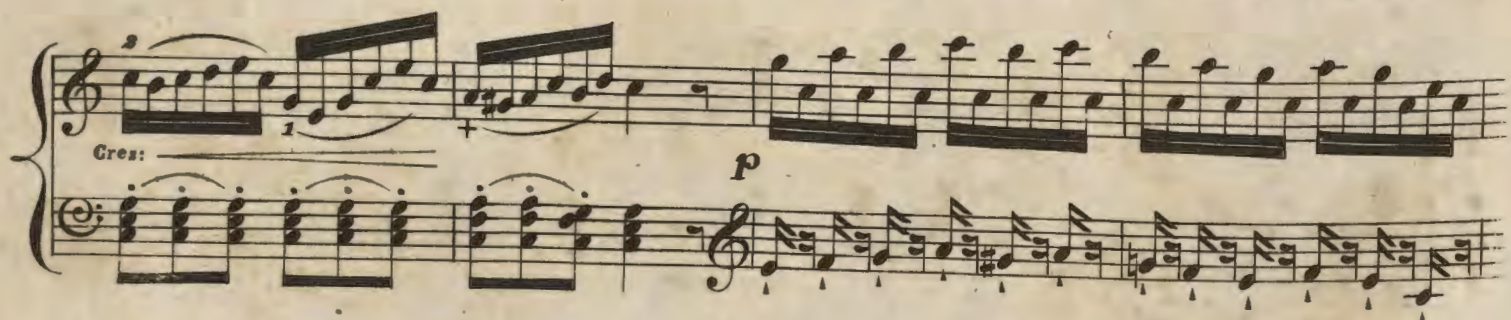
Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and slurs, marked with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 1 and 1. The left hand accompaniment is dense with chords. A *Loco.* (Locomotor) marking is present above the right hand. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is located below the left hand.



Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and slurs, marked with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 1 and 1. The left hand accompaniment is dense with chords. A *Loco.* (Locomotor) marking is present above the right hand. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is located below the left hand.



Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and slurs, marked with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 1 and 1. The left hand accompaniment is dense with chords. A *Cres:* (Crescendo) marking is present above the right hand. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is located below the left hand.



Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and slurs, marked with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 1 and 1. The left hand accompaniment is dense with chords. A *Cres:* (Crescendo) marking is present above the right hand. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is located below the left hand.

8va

Slide.

pp *Rall.* *poco.*

Loco.

A tempo.

p *Cres* *poco*

8va

Cres *p* *Cres* *poco*

8va

Loco. *Cres* *poco*

f *pp*